WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1875.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

A NEW READI' (G OF THE TESTIMONY

MORE LICHT ON THE FOUL CONSPIRACY

REASONS F OR THE PISTOL SCENE GIVEN-

CONFESSI ON CONFOSION AND RETRACTION

in al Theory of the Defense, that Sewen, Tilton and Mouiton were, Deliberate Conspira-

from Brooklyn and from his Church.

the Brocklyn City Court room this morning. Mr. Evants returned to the consideration of the sintement made by Mrs. Tilton to her husband Counsel dwelt upon the retentive memory of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in regard to the contents of the paper written by Mrs. Tilton. Moulton remembered what was said by Tilton while in-troducing Mrs. Woodhull to a New York audi-cuce, and had repeated it here on the stand long atterward, though he (Moulton) said he had n-ver looked at a paper containing areported the mutter. If this paper containing

TWO SOURCETATION OF ADDR. was a reality, then, said Mr. Evarts, it conflicted with the charge of adultery running through so many years. Mr. Evarts then quoted from Mr. Tilten's testimony as to what portion of his interview with Mr. Beccher the statement written by Mrs. Tilten was produced. Counsel said this showed that the paper was brought in as a climax and the head and front of his charge, and was

the same interview, when Tilton charged him with making overtures to his wife and showed him the paper. Take the confessed answer, said Mr. Evarts, of Mr. Reesher to the statement presented by Tilton, when the former said "Elizabeth cannot have said this," and Tilton replied, "Well, go and see her for yourself." There was sice the fact that Huncher saw the woman to whom he was alleged to have made the propo-sals, and this interview was acquiesced in by the neband, and in his absence. The jury were to think of this in their versici. This woman with lay on her bed, almost at death's door, and he was sent to her. It would have been but a few steps for Tilton to have accompanied Beecher there. Here was an invitation from a husband to a paramour that was altogether incompatible and would have been as intolorable to the para mour as to the husband.

It was incomistent with the preceding character of the interview given by Tilton, and was only compatible with the version of Brocher Beturning to this interview, Mr. Everts said that when Reecher got to the foot of the stuirs

ARE YOU WOUNG DOWN TO MES, TILTON'S before even Beccher opened his mouth, How did Moulton gat this knowledge: Moulton said that he would secompany him, as if Beether was a stranger there. How was it that Moulton pro-nesed to accompany him there? Something must have passed to inform Moulton that Beecher Mas going there. However, they both went to Mrs. Tilton's house togother. The door was opened by the housekeener, Miss Ellen Denny sho told him Mrs. Tilton was upstairs, where he asked to leave the room, and knew that when a clergyman called on a sick parishioner there was no occasion for any person's presence at the ministrations of the gospel they were not calculated to disturb or excite a patient, so when the nurse heard the door close afterward she knew that Reecher had gone, and she then returned to the room. Mrs. Tilton was asleen She had re-dressed a wrong and repaired an injury, and she stressed a wrong and repared an injury, and she slumbered with an easy-conscience. There was only one witness to that in terview, and that was the paster, so that the jury had to determine what pasted by his testimony. Heecher said he found her in bed, dre-sed in white and supported by pollows. Counsel then read from Beecher's testimony the details of that interview, at which he related to her charges prejected awainst him he related to her charges preferred against him by

EXTOXIED FROM A SPIK WOMAN,

EXTOSLED FROM A SHOW WOMAN, precording to her own writing, by importunity. Bir is arts quoted from legal anthority to show that an accitation made by a weak and yield in woman to her husband under importunity was not to be consided as exidence. Mr. Evarts and that this institution of marriage, built up in our civilization, was a solid and real institution, and carried with it not only the wise's subordination to her husband, but its strict interpretation. The jury might think that the old common rule of the law under which the wise was held respon-

and. Mr. Evarts said Beccher returned to Moulton's

given to Beccher. This letter of remintation was then read to the jury by Evarts, who then re-turned to the plaintil's version of the story, and said Titton had stated, when he came bene, he

s absorbed in it. When the and as present of the accusation, in order to aid her husband, she gase if. When Beecher aye you have injured no she gives the retraction, and then when Tilme she gives the retraction, and then when Til-ten says "you have put a weapon against me in Beecher's hands" when you state i forced the accusation from you, she answers that was not my purpose, and now I will give explanation why I gave it to him. It was not to injure you but to protect him, and it is to be used as against any other accusers save only yourself. She says she gave Beecher the false defense, but only that It was not to be used to disarm her hash and in each of hostilities between them. She would not willingly put herself in opposition to her hus-hand.

the charge." Unitue as the charge was, the jury must see it was one of improper advances, and wrolly incompatible with plaintiff's story. If this solemn retraction and this solemn statement in "The True Story," which Titon says he copied from his wife's statement, is not the accusation that was made, why den't they prove it? Why don't they produce the original paper? Why desirely the evidence? Where is that paper, of which there are two copies? They say the retraction was the paper they were interested in preserving. Counsel rext turned to the interview of Recher and Moulton on the Sist December at the latter's house. He said this interview was had to retrieve the falses tep taken by the wife's coniession and the confusion Mr. Tilton had been thrown into it.

Hut the final test had then ended in the with-Hut the final test had then ended in the with-drawal of the wife's support to the false charge, but yet with no assurance that the same waxen opinion could not again be molded to cruel uses under some pressure, and so Moulton went to Beecher's house to get the retraction and suc-ceeded, but not in getting it was it to be surren-dered to the control of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, but as a safe deposit in his hands, and with a guar-antes that Beecher should not use it against Til-ten, or Tilton could not use one without the other. Moulton pressed Heecher for this paper, ureing that it was to preserve peace and restore happi-ness to a family, and promised it should be held in his keeping and ready for production when he in his keeping and ready for production when he should want it. Accordingly the jury found that the whole object of that interview was to retrace this step and get out of

A PALSE POSITION

A FALSE POSITION

Mr. Howen had placed him in when he took the letter to Beecher. Counsel then read the testimony given by Moulton in relation to the giving up of the retraction of the charge. Moulton say he assured Heecher that if he gave up this paper both the confession and retraction would be hurned or kept as he (Beecher) desired. Moulton represents Heecher as saying, when giving up the letter of retraction, "I rely on your desire to save lefter of retraction, "I rely on your desire to say
me," and that afterwards Beecher said he considered his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton
natural and justifiable expression of his love foher. Moulton then said to Heccher that he hacriminal connection with Mrs. Tilton, and ha
gone and got the letter of retraction from her
made he did not know how. Heccher could do tw gone and got the letter of retraction from her, and be did not know how Beecher could do two such toling. Two such acts were too much for him. He was in the position of Lord Jounderary, when he said that it was one of those things "no fellow could find out."

Noalton urged Beecher to surrender this paper, and related to him the mischef that had been wrought in this family, and finally Beecher gave up the letter, and Beecher thinks that If he had estranged this woman's affection from her husband, and if it was true that the calamity was stributed to him, which had fallen on the family, he had fallen into it through chastity and affection, and not through lust, as had been charged to him. Counsel then compared the testimony at this point by Mounton with that of Reecher's, and which Evarts said he thought was more compatible with probabilities.

If there had been in the consciousness, of Beecher, Moulton or Tilton any idea of Tilton having power over Beecher any person could see the snounaly of Noulton at that interview, arguing the friendliness on the part of Reecher to Tilton, so that Tilton should not fear that Reecher held a weapon to pursue him. The whole deject was to keep the friendliness in Beecher's heart. All the frivolous faischoods in Biocher's heart. All the frivolous faischoods in Biocher's reart. All the frivolous faischoods in Himself only were not laise in the consciousness of the witners. The court here adjourned for the day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature Imbreglio. Concrato, N. H., June 3.-The House met at 10 s. m. nearly every member being in his eat, and the floor in rear of the railing and the galleries packed with spectators.

Mr. Moore, of Nashua, at once called up the uninished business, and moved the previous question, being a resolution to refer the disputed Senatorial matter to the Supreme Court.

This at once provoked an excited debate.

Mr. Hatch, Democrat, pronounced it an effort
gag the debate, and deprive Democrats of a fair showing of their side of the opestion, which I persisted in, would force them either to with draw in a body or take positive steps to secure The debate was continued on both sides, with

Republicans showed a working majority of about

They seem determined in their policy, and the sussage of the resolution is a question of but a iew hours at furthest.

The House of Representatives, after debute, passed a resolution to refer the Senatorial matter to the Supreme Court.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Gen. F. C. Latrobe received the Democratic nomination for mayor of Baltimore yesterday. CHATSMOTTH, UNT., June 3.-Twenty build-

Yesterday was generally observed in Misson as a day of fasting and prayer for delivery from the grasshopper plague.

Archbishop Henni was consecrated yesterday at Milwaukie, the Papal envoys and messengers as

isting at the usual ceromonies.

Middlerown, N. Y., June 3.—Mathew Brown. ast October, was to-day found guilty of murder

merchant, failed to-day in consequence of the rapid decline of the prices for lard. He was con-The merchants of Philadelphia have deter

mined to raise the funds to send the First regi-ment National Guard of Pennsylvania to Boston to assist in the Bunker Hill centennial. ELIZABETH, N. J., June 3.-Last night John disterson, aged forty-five a brakeman on the

Central railroad, was struck by a locomotive and

Somers, reports great excitement prevails over Mexican raids in Texas. War is teared between The damage done to the railways and build-

lings in (thio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Vir-ginia by the late rain-storm was quite heavy, especially in Indiana, where a large section of untry is overflowed. The National Temperance Convention yest ay, at Chicago, indorsed the Reform clubs of lew England and Illinois as excellent auxilia

rier, and authorized a corresponding committee of three persons to impart information to those sishing to organize such clubs in other States. It also resolved to ask the Forty-fourth Congress o prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale f alcoholic beverages, and to require the total abstinence pledge of all office-holders; also, to submit a constitutional amendment making the hobolic traffic illegal throughout the country emale suffrage was defeated by d to 7s. and the evention adjourned size dis.

The Brewers' National Convention at Cincir semerday determined that their interest d time millions revenue, and would pay more congress would les barley and mail come in a the shat the revenue laws were onerous and d that prohibicory laws should be repeale and that all temperance cradidates for office should be opposed (hard on Wilson and Colfax) by the figure interest. Louis Shade, of Wash-ington, made a speech, and the convention adcurred after making some appropriations from

Choosing a Profession.

great many boys mistake their calling, bu all such are not fortunate enough to find out in as good reason as this one. It is said that Katus Choate, the great lawyer, was one in New Hamipabire making a plea, when a loy, the son of a farmer, resolved to leave the plow and become a lawyer like Rulos Choate. He accordingly want to Bostop, called on Mr. Choate, and said to him: "I heard you plead in our town, and I have a desire to become a lawyer like you. Will you teach me how?" "As well as I can," said the great lawyer. "Come and sit down." Taking down a copy of Blackstone, he said: "Read this until I come back, and I will see how you get on." The poor boy began. An hour passed, lits back ached, his head ached, his legs ached, He knew not how to saidy. Every moment became a terfure. He wanted sir. Another hour passed, and Mr. Choate came and asked. 'How do you get or.' "Get on! Why, io you have to read such riaff as this?" "Yes." "How much of it?" "All there is on these shelves, and more." looking about the great II, brary. "How long will trake?" "Well, it has taken me more than twenty five years." How much do you get?" "My board and clothes," "Is that sin?" "Well, it has taken me more than twenty five years." How much do you get?" "My board and clothes." "Is that if it well it, that is shout all that I have rained as yet." "Then," said the boy, "I will go back to the ploughing. The work is not near as all such are not fortunate enough to find out in that all "" "Well, that is about all that I have rained as yet." "Then," said the boy, "I will go back to the ploughing. The work is not near as hard, and pays better."

The late Professor D- was, prior to his ap sintment to his chair, reptor of an academy in orfershire. He was particularly reserved in his stercourse with the fair sex: but, in prespect of obtaining a professorship, he ventured to make proposals to a lady. They were walking to-gether, and the important question was put with-out preliminary sentiments or notes of warning. subject was immediately dropped, but the parties subject was immediately dropped, but the parties soon met again. "Do you remember," at length said the lady "a question you put to me when we last met?" The professor said he did remember. "And do you remember my answer, Mr. D.—" "th, yes," said the professor. "Well, Mr. D.—" proceeded the lady, "I have been led, on consideration, to change my mind." "And so have I," dryly responded the professor. He maintained his bachelorhood to the close.

bostifity to him that excited Tilton's anger.
Monitor gave the same reason to Tilton in 1872.
Irracy could not see why a man should not be allowed to gal a retractice from a false charge and lewest to gal a retractice from a false charge and Monitor replied: "This is something more; it represents Tilton coercing his wife into making and adopting an infantile manner of speech. "Child Christians," who interpret literally

THE RIOTOUS MINERS' WAR

THE MINERS AT WORK

THE RIOTERS FIRE UPON THE POSSE. SEVERAL OF THE POLICE WOUNDED.

The Military Appear on the Scene.

Excitement Prevailing in the Coal Regions-Mahanoy and Shenandoah Converted into Military Camps-Two Thousand Miners in Hostile Array Against the

State Authorities, &c.

Just upon the heels of the announcement that no troubles in the coal region had ceased, and that the miners had generally concluded to go to work at the Coal Exchange rates of 1875, and, in-deed, had gone to work, we are regaled with ad-vices of the breaking out of fresh disturbances. Frequent hulleting from Pottsville, Lebanon and Mahanoy reached us during the day yesterday which indicated a state of the wildest excitement throughout that whole section, occasioned by the precession of armed miners marching from one colliery to another for the purpose of interfering with the men who had gone to work, making a enewal of the strike general. The latest tele

POTTSVILLE, PA., June J .- A raider was arrested at Maha noy City, but the mob went to his rescue and took him from the authorities. The mob is rapidly increasing in numbers. The people of Shenandonh have telegraphed for military protection and that trouble is imminent. A later dispatch reports the raider rearrested and now in the hands of the authorities. The or orders, having been advised to prepare.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 3 .- The sheriff's posse was ared upon and two policemen and one citizen were wounded. The Pottsville militia are now leaving for the scene of the trouble.

THE EXCITEMENT AT MAHANOV. MANANOY CITY, Pa., June 3.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Werner telegraphed that his posse had been fired upon, and asked for military assistance. The Pottsville Light Infantry and the Gowan Guards, who had been awaiting orders since 12 o'clock, were immediately ordered out. and left by special train for this place, arriving here at 5 o'clock. They found the mob generally had slunk away on the outskirts of the town. The citizens were very much excited, and all places of business had been closed since noon. The brst disturbance occurred at King, Tyler & Co.'s colliery, below the town. When the sheriff with a posse ordered the rioters to disperse and go to their homes one of their chiefs replied they could not drive them away, and at the same time a man ared upon the sheriff. The aring then became general.

A SKIRMISH-THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. rioters poured a volley of fire on the citcus, who were greatly outnumbered. The miners also had the advantage of being on the hillside. Two hundred shots were fired by both parties. The sheriff, finding himself overpowered, retreated to the town and reorganized his force generally, the citizens volunteering, and every fire arm to be found was brought into requip. He also telegraphed for military aid. Of Henry Lochman, also a policeman, was wounded in the leg, William Encke was wounded in the head, and another man, name unknown, wounded in the shoulder. Eight of the raiders were

wounded and carried away.

One of them was killed. After the firing had ceased the raiders formed in line and marched definally through the town, headed by music.
(If the 2,000 men in line who went down the Valley 1,000 returned here; then, forming into small quads, they went in different directions. About 600 of the raiders came from Hazelton and vicinity, having marched the greater part of the night, compelling every man they met to accompany them. The balance of them came from She-nandcoh. Girardville, Mahanay Plain and places in that vicinity. Col. Huntringer has established his headquarters in the Mansion House, and the troops are quartered in the City hall. Several companies were also ordered to Shenandoah arriving there at 7 o'clock this evening. The streets at Shenandoah are crowded, and much excitement prevails.

QUIET RESTORED.

POTTEN BLUE, 10 P. M.—All is quiet here and at Shenandoab. The sheriff went to the latter place this evening. To-morrow the miners will again resume work at the collieries where they were at work when interfered with by the mob. The milstary are expected to remain here and at Shenan. raiders have publicly threatened to burn the town and compel the men to stop work if they

GUADDS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON BUTY. 10:30 state that an attempt was made to throw the evening passenger train off the track between that place and Mahanoy Plain. A large number of miners were parading the streets at St. Clear this evening, in sympathy with the miners here. A special train has been placed at the disposal of the military, should it be found necessary to move troops during the night.

A COLLIERY BURNED. Mr. Carmel, Pa., June 3.-Wm. Schwenck & Co.'s colliery, near Mt. Carmel, was nearly entirely destroyed by fire this evening. It was fired by a mob of nearly a hundred. The loss is not known. They had worked two days at the reduced prices.

SHERIDAN'S WEDDING.

The Distinguished Guests Present-Something thing About the Bridal Trousseau and Pres-

CHICAGO, June 3.-The marriage of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan and Miss Irene Rucker. daughter of Brevet Major General D. H. Rucker. was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents this evening. The wedding was very quietly and plainly conducted, only friends and comrade: belonging to the army being present, with their smilles. The following were invited and were present, with the exception of President Grant and Mrs. Grant, the President having rejuctantly asked to be excused on account of a pressure of public business: President and Mrs. Graat. General Belknap, General Sherman and Mrs. Sher-man. General Sherman's staff officers with their wives. General Van Vliet, General Pope and Mirs. Pope, General Augur, General Terry, General Ord. General Crook and Mrs. Crook. General

it McFeely and General Perry.

The bridal dress was of white gros-grain silk, softened by a tulle vell fastened with orange blossoms. The bride's ornaments were gold necklace with solitaire pendant, diamond soli-taire earrings and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids. Gen. Sheridan and all the army officers appeared in and costly. The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted bp Rev. P. Riordan, according to the forms of the Catholie Church, of which both parties are members. After partaking of a colination the bridal pair, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. M. F. Sheri-dan, and Colonel and Mrs. McFeely, were driven o their residence. No. 708 Michigan avenue or the reception of the newly mated pair.

London, June 3.—The Oriental telegram agency publish a dispatch reporting that a heavy cyclone has occurred on the Chinese coast, cau LONDON, June 3 .- The condition of affairs be

tween the British Government and Burmah is critical. A peaceable settlement of the difficults is probably impossible. FARIS, June L-La Republique Francaise re-PARIS, June 3.—La Republique Franceise re-ports that the Count Von Perponeher has made fresh representations to the Belgian Govern-ment in regard to Catholic processions. BRUSSELS, June 3.—Forty persons have been

arrested at St. Nicholas, near this city, for taking part in an affray growing out of interference with a religious procession. LONDON, June 4, 5:30 p. m .- The Delly Tele-

graph's Eerlin dispatch says the German Government possesses proofs that the charges of our Dunin's arrest was due to the excessive seal of a Prossian police agent, and the prisoner will so

Lisbon, June 5.-Sixty persons have been drowned by the capsizing of a lighter in the

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Postmasters Appointed.

The President has appointed the following pestmasters: Thomas Saylor, East Saginaw, Mich., and David Day, St. Paul, Minn., in place of Joseph A. Wheelook, resigned. Revenue Appointments.

Irving M. Bean was to-day appointed collector of Internal Revenue for the first Wisconsin district. John A. Newstoeder has been appointed guager for the first Missouri district. The fol-lowing removals of storekeepers in the first Wis-consin dirtict are announced: H. A. Valentine, Lewis Bernis and D. H. Griffith. Naval Orders.

Commander Francis M. Bunce, ordered to duty Commander Francis M. Bunce, ordered to duty as senior aid at the Washington mavy yard. Lieut. B. Long Edes, ordered to the Hydrographicoffice. Medical Director James Suddards, ordered to duty at the navy hospital, Mare Island, Cal., in place of Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, detached from that duty add placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton, ordered to the Omaha.

Business at the Pension Office. nissioner of Pensions : missioner of Pensions:

Every person asking information relative to
the merits or status of any claim or matter pending before this office is entitled to respectful
reply. The special attention of the chiefs of
divisions is therefore directed to the necessity of
carefully revising all letters emanating from the
respective divisions to see that the same are written in plain and fair handwriting, without abbreviations, interlineations, blots or crassres, official,
respectful and convice in language and property

viations, interlineations blots or erasures, omicas, respectful and concise in language and properly punctuated: also, that the same contain a full and complete showing of all requirements neces-sary to a proper adjudication of the claim or mat-ter to which they relate. Revenue Seizures. The following report of additional seizures have been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: In the Eighth district of Indiana, from David Johnson, two stills, caps, worms, etc., valued at \$150; two stills and worms from Ener Foster, value \$250; one still and worm from Invid Shoof, value \$15; in the First Missouri district the rectifying house of Bevis & Fraser, valued at \$25,200; distillery No. 3, belonging to same parties, valued at \$25,800; distillery No. 4, belonging to R. W. Ulrice, valued at \$42,800; distillery Polouzing to the heirs of John Busby, valued at \$6,131, and the rectifying house of G. L. Benickers & Co. valued at \$10,730. Other roll settures of a number of gallons of spirits reported on the lat instant is \$124,374.

Experimental Tests of Mineral Oils. been made to the Commissioner of Internal Reve-

Experimental Tests of Mineral Oils. At the meeting of the Light-house Board yes-At the meeting of the Light-house Board yesterday, Professor Henry, on behalf of the committee on experiments, of which he is chairman, made an informal and preliminary report of the results of the experiments in mineral oils for light-house use. The result of some lifteen hundred experiments went to show that certain oils produced in this country will stand the fire tests and certain other tests necessary for their use in the smaller order of lights. It may be necessary, however, to make other series of experiments before other action can be taken, but sufficient is known to make it evident that the board will be warranted in the use of the mineral oils to a cerknown to make it evident that the board will be warranted in the use of the mineral clis to a certain extent. While no definite action is taken as to determising in what light-houses the oil shall be used it will be gradually introduced, especially into the small lights that are now being built, or are being rebuilt, inasmuch as a new style of lamp will have to be provided and the methods of harreling and storing, as well as burning the oil, will be changed, and precaution taken against ire, explosions, etc.

On the second day of January last the Treasury Department requested the Secretary of State to instruct United States consular officers in Gerinstruct United States consular officers in Germany that invoces of goods coming from any part of the German Empire (except from the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemburg) to the United States must be made out exclusively in marks. Some time ago information was communicated to the Treasury Department, through the State Department, from the United States consul general at Frankfort, that the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemburg had already coined and put into circulation the "mark," and that the Wurtemburg "mark" would be a legal tender to the exclusion of the guiden from and after the first of January next, the guiden having hitherto been the standard of values in those Kingdoms. The Treasury Department accordingly addressed the Secretary of State on the first instant requesting him to instruct consular officers in Germany that invoices of goods from Wurtemburg and Bavaria, certified after said respective dates of July 1 and nervices of goods from wetermore and Davara, certified after said respective dates of July 1 and January 1, must be made out in unrus, exception to that rule, however, being admitted in the case of goods acquired by purchase and actually paid by guidens before the dates mentioned, according to the accountry of turchase.

Court of Alabama Claims. The opinion of Judge Rayner upon the allow-The opinion of Judge Rayner upon the allowance of freight, dissenting from the opinion of the court, was read by his honor. The opinion takes the ground that freight should be allowed protate iten eris, and not not freight, for the whole voyage in cases where vessels were destroyed by the Confederate cruisers while carrying cargo. In connection with the destruction of vessel and outsits of the ship Martha, June 28, 1865, by the Shemandoah, the following judgments were ordered: in favor of Wm. T. Smith, 8985, 46; Wm. O. Bronnell, \$12,543,00; John A. W. 404, \$298, 46; Joseph Cornell, \$504 82; Wm. H. Seabury, adm., \$475; Wm. H. Seabury, 275; Daniel Homer, \$1,400; A. B. Potter, \$0,27; Iraplel Homer, \$1,500; A. B. Potter, ance of freight, dissenting from the opinion of the

the ship Waverly, the following judgments were made:

Case 449, Flavid B. Kempton, \$5,585,75; Rudolph Bettle, \$6,585,75; Chas. E. Hawen, \$2,755,74; P. & E. Slocum, \$4,687,59; Elizabeth Potter, executrix, \$175,75; Maicolm Rogers, \$2,724,59; with interest from the date of destruction, June 28, 1868.

The court further awarded to the owners of the Waverly the sum of \$26,895,00; with interest from June 28, 1865, as the catch of said ship to the time of destruction, including the lay of officers and seamen, which is to be recovered and distributed by the owners according to law among the parties entitled.

the parties entitled.

In case 63, Ib. D. Baxter, for loss of personal effects, \$1.160.

In case 475, Richard Halley, of Edgartown, Mass., \$2.920.

In case 475, Richard Halley, of Vineyard Haven, \$800.

In case 1,64, Mannel Sears, Sonora, Cal., \$805, 50.

With interest from June 28, 1855.

For loss in connection with the destruction of the ship Sonora, by the Alabama, December 28, 1865, the following judgments were rendered; interest from date of loss:

Case 288, John N. Cushing, of Newburyport, Mass., \$8,815,20; Wm. Cushing, of Newburyport, Mass., \$8,815,20; Wm. Cushing, and William Cushing, trustees, \$7,346; Elirabeth H. Frichard, executrix, \$4,500,50; Wm. Cushing, administrator, \$4,800,50; Elirabeth Mills, \$1,850,80.

In case 286, L. W. Brown, of Newburyport, for 4,570, which sum includes the primage as master of the ship Sonora.

In case 287, Ease N. Colby, less on the Sonora, \$2,00.

20.9, h case 254, Dane N. Couby, toes of the Sonora, \$2.08. A. Swap, \$1,08.04. In case 256, D. T. and E. E. Hughes, of Jeffersonville, Cal., \$1,704.00. In care 462, Adolph J. Plate, of San Francisco. \$1,409.00. 1 499,93. In case 127, Alice A. Moore, of New York, \$150. In case 518, Edward Anthony et. al., of New In case 127, Alice A. Moore, of New York, \$150. In case 518, Edward Anthopy et. al., of New York, \$1,740.58, with interest from date of loss. The trial docket was then resumed, commencing at case 116, H. Goodchaux vs. the United States, which was submitted upon the testimony. William G. Low, for complainants, and J. A. J. Cresswell, for the Gevernment.

Case 192, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, grouped with 116, also submitted.

Case 130, Fred. B. Taylor, et. al., of San Francisco, vs. United States: continued. cisco, vs. United States; continued.
Care P.O., Robt. S. Williams vs. United States, partially submitted, and leave granted for taking further testimony. Paine and Grafton for complainants.

complainants.

Case 144, Abiatha Field vs. the United States;
submitted on the testimony. W. G. Low for complainants. Adjourned. Gov. Pennington, of Dakota, who has been here in connection with the Sioux Indians and their business, left yesterday for home. E. F. Folger, superintendent of the Richmond and York River line of steamers, died to-day. He was fermerly trom Buffalo, N. Y. Ex-Parish Judge Belden was shot and mortally wounded by Sherburn, present judge of Terre

Bonne parish, La., in a difficulty at Houma yesterday morning.

Israel Cohen, a well-known broker of Baltitimore, and the oldest member of the stock board, sied very suddenly yesterday morning. immediately after meeting, the board adjourne p respect to his memory. The President and Mrs. Grant. Mrs. Sartoris

here yesterday morning for Long Branch to spend the summer, and arrived salely at 4:45 m. Mr. L. P. Luckey, private secretary to the President, remains in charge of the Executive The Fishery Question. OTTAWA, June 3 -- Mr. Witcher, of the Marine and Fishery Department, has gone to Montreal for the purpose of conferring with the British

commissioner on the fishing claims commission Mr. Witcher carried with him full statistics of the alue of the Canada lisherics, and it is said that value of the Canada Harrics, and it is said that the sums which could be legitimately claimed from the United States under the treaty would amount in the sggregate to 80,00,000. Reports from Upper Ottawa state that the forest fires are doing an immense amount of dam-age to the timber limits, and that already more plus has been destroyed then the lumberers would out in three years.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

LAW DEPARTMENT COMMENCEMENT.

ASSEMBLAGE OF SPECTATORS

ELEVEN GRADUATES FURNISHED DIPLOMAS.

CONGRATULATION; AND FAVORS OF FRIENDS

Bemarks of President Healy, of the University - Valedictory of Mr. J. M. Daly, of the Class-Music by the Marine Band -The Old College Maintains its Friends and Reputation, &c., &c.

Ford's opera house was crowded with an intel ligent audience last night, who were in attendance at the annual commencement of the law department of the University of Georgetown. The audience was composed principally of ladies. Among the geetlemen present were prominent members of the bar and ministers of the gospel. The Marine band was seated in the orchestra and the members with their scarlet coats, the various colors of the ladies' dresses and the briland the members with their scarlet coats, the various colors of the ladies' dresses and the brit. Ilant display of sowers, made the sight beautiful in the extreme. Along the front of the stage were arranged bouquets of flowers in rows, in the greatest profusion, while on either side were tables abundantly filled with choice excitos.

The stage was occupied by the members of the graduating class. Officers of the class—A. G. Stone, president; V. D. Stockbridge, vice president; Chas. F. Benjamin. sceretary, and C. C. Lancaster, Jr., treasurer. Exécutive committée—E. B. Briggs, chairman; D. B. Gallatin, G. C. Lancaster, Jr., J. H. Ralston and W. H. Dennis. Reception committee—E. J. Thomas, chairman, L. A. Balley, Wm. O. Conway, J. E. Hayden, Thomas Murray, John K. Sullivan, John Statz, Charles F. Benjamin, James C. Brown, W. A. Eldredge, I. H. McDonald, Neal T. Murray, W. A. Wimsatt and E. E. Waters. Rev. P. Kealy, president, Christopher Ingle, LL. B., professor of equity, and Bernard T. Hanley, LL. B., secretary and treasurer of the faculty, and Messrs. Alox. Porter Morse, Wm. F. Quickeall, J. F. Beale, E. D. F. Brady and Wm. P. Pierce, of the alumn of the law department.

The exercises were then conducted as follows: March, "Rigoette," Verdi; overdire, "Jolly Robbers," Suppe. Juogo MacArthur, in the absence of Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, then arose and introduced the orator, who delivered the annual address; which was followed by "Le Huguenot," from Meyerbeer.

F. J. M. Paly, A. B., was introduced, and delivered the valedictory, as follows:

The Veledictory. He opened the address by comparing the bril liant scene before him to a new Eden of delights, wherein were blended the beautiful flowers of the field and the sweet music of the zephyrs fair Eves to smile on us, wise Adams to counsel us. This is no ordinary affair as far as we are concerned. On the contrary 'tis one that forms an epoch in our lives, and long to be remambered.
Following the paths that custom has dictated to
a valedictorian he made some remarks regarding a valedictorian he made some remarks regarding the profession, and quoted the following from Hooker as the granulest culoxy over pronounced on law: "Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is in the bosom of God: her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage—the very least as feeling her care; the greatest as not exempt from her power. Both angels and men and creatures, of what condition seever, though each in a different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy." Law pervades all things in nature and in art. In obecome to a universal law crystals are formed, their angles measured with mathematical precision, and they are grouped into combinations of exquisite lustre and beauty. Laws grand in their proportions and beauty. Laws grand in their proportions marshal the

SUN, MOON AND STARS.

Laws of symmetry and beauty guides the painter's brush, the sculptor's chisel and the mechanic's tools. A law so necessary and providential links together all things in nature, directing them to work forman's subsistence. Our bread comes from the grain confided to the earth; the rains fertilize it, evaporation produces the vapors that cause rain. Evaporation supposes the action of the heat and of the sun, so we trace the chain back till we lose it in the inystic labyrinths of science only to find its origin by the aid of revelation in the breast of the Eternal. If the laws of the natural order are so worthy of our admiration and study, how much more beautiful and grand must the laws of the moral order be—laws which are intended to make man live in harmony and friendship with his fellows, to lead in the path of right and justice a community of persons so diversified in taste, culture, occupations and inclinations. The sole object of the laws is justice, and from the earliest times the administration of justice has existed. The principles of international arbitration, which some are trying to class amongst the "issue" of modern times, were widely understood and applied by the Sovereign Pontins when, as leaders of the Unistian world, they exercised their prerogative as unapires amongst nations. He paid a tribute to the much abused middle ages as times in which the great foundations of

SUN, MOON AND STARS

took their origin. As the mere proclamation of truth has ever been found insufficient there was needed sanction and enforcement, and from the necessity thus arising sprang the system of courts and attorneys—in a word, the legal profession. As the law may cover all branches of knowledge, to be a good law-yer one should be a well-read man, lie then illustrated the point by showing that some of the oldest men who ever honored the world with their presence, devoted to the law their goodly attention. The orator hemosthenes, the philosopher Cicero, the emperor Justiman, and so many learned men in our own day, have chosen the law as their profession. The law is not so bound up by ruise of action as is generally supposed. Common sense is rapidly doing away with what old fictions may have clump to her garments. On the contrary, it will ever be her haustible in its resources—offering a wide field for the practitioner. Advancement in civilination and government will ever present to its consideration questions and combinations enlirely new. Many hard sayings are uttered against the profession, but in this it only abares a common.

DEVIL AS HIS PATRON BAINT, but turned the point by remarking that our deal-ings with Satan are anything but complimentary when in the courts we courtibute to give the devil his due. He asked the audience not to atwhen in the courts we contribute to give the devil bis due. He asked the andience not to attribute to the science of right itself the injuries they may suffer at the hands of tricksters in the protession, but to study its beauties, assuring them the more they do so the more will they love and admire it. He thanked them for their presence, and the ladies, in particular, for their beautiful ibrai offerings, and in return for the good wishes so forcibly expressed, where them all health and prosperity. Turning to President Healy he thanked him for the favors he had shown the class, being fully sensible of the honor to receive a diploma from old Georgetows, and hoped that their future career might render them worthy to be classed among its Hustrious alumni. Then to the faculty—the class heartly thanked them for their labors in their behalf; for the gentlemanly manner in which they have ever treated them; for the sound instruction they took so much paus to impart to them. Though they had been told that their way is hard and laborious, still they hoped to prove that their hearts are not faint nor their feet weary in the desired paths. He then claimed a bright spot in their memory for this, their

Addressing his classmates he said that the evening had brought them to the goal of their hopes, and they could never more took forward to a common stage to be decorated with like hopors; that each had now a separate haven of his own to reach. Though the decree of the faculty had severed the bonds of friendship that had hitherto held them together as collegians, still he hoped that the ties of a common profession may have their influence, and that socially their mutual intercourse might long remain uninterrupted. He spoke of the beauty of the profession, the filustrious precedents, telling them that as it opens its aims most generously they must perform the duty they are it—to apply in all their virgin purity and force those principles of justice which are its very escence, reminding them that the lawyer is, in a measure, the maker of the laws, when by his arguments be assists to construe and apply them. He warned them not to enter the profession through lust for gain. This, says an eminent jurist, shears a splendid profession of its beams, and reduces it down to a mere trade. Before entering it they should find in it something congental, something which draws them to live and to profession which offers a wider or nobler field for Labor on liveling the has sworn to love and to maintain. Subject to these conditions there is no profession which offers a wider or nobler field for Labor on liveling the more trade. FIRST LAW CLASS.

LABOR OR INTELLECTUAL STRIPE.

No land in which higher bonors await the worthy than in our own. They must make themselves worthy by perseverance. In spite of what typide say that they should indulge in dreams of fortune and of imme—that though it is now but an airy, nothing, still it might be changed into a grand reality. There must be a vision of the object before they could hope to have the object is. self. Perseyerance has a twin-sister, opportunity, and we must be ever ready to selve and use this when it makes its appearance.

"There is a tide in the affairs of mon Which, when takenat the flood, lends on to fortune."

He counseled them to add to that, professional LABOR OR INTELLEGIUAL STRIPE.

time."

He counseled them to add to their professional acquirements a life of sound morality, and then the happiness of the future is secure.

In conclusion, he hoped they might realize all the profession expects of them, and that their own drasms of success might be fully and amply gratified, and that their future life might be happy, prosperous and free from care. But most firmly did he hope that after having pleaded successfully many causes; examined and cross-examined many witnesses; argued learnedly be-

fore learned judges; that when they themselves were arraigned for judgment before that august tribunal from which there is no appeal, they might have many good deeds recorded; many Christian witnesses to plead successfully for them.

Unriettan witnesses to plead successfully for them. Mr. Daly was frequently interrupted with ap-pliance, and on its conclusion he was warmly con-gratulated and applauded. The band next performed the trio, "Attila," Verdi. CONFERRING THE DEGREES.

This was followed by the conferring of degrees by Rev. P. P. Healy, S. J., on the following graduates: Edmund B. Briggs and J. E.Church, New York; P. J. M. Daly, Pennsylvaola; Ben. R. Howeff, Ohio; Harold Illman, New York; D. D. Kane, District of Columbia; F. A. Lehmann, New York; James E. Miller, District of Columbia; Addison G. Stone, New York; Virgil D. Stockbridge, Maine; Albertus H. West, New York York.
The band then played a polks, which was well received by the audience, and Father Healey delivered the following address:

livered the following address:

ADDRESS OF FATHER HEALEY.

"The scene this evening reminds me of a band of young pioneers starting for their homes in the West. These pioneers are young men, they have received words of wisdom, and they have also received words of parting from the speakers, bidding them good cheer in their voyage of hise cach have pledged eternal fidelity. Certificates have been placed in their hands of good standing and good conduct. They should have God speed and words of encouragement as they enter upon new scenes of life."

The band then played a waltz, after which the exercises closed, and the distribution of bonquets exercises closed, and the distribution of bounquets to the graduates began. They were all hand-some, but the most noticeable was that presented to Mr. Kane, it being a large anchor made of the choicest flowers.

Their Farewell Talk-They go Home To-Day The Indians have at last concluded that it would not be right or safe for them to sign the agreement to relinquish their hunting privileges in Nebraska without first consulting the wishes of their people at home. They propose to go home to-day and take the agreement with them. If these people unanimously favor the signing they will do so at once and forward the docu drawn from the Treasury before the 1st of July.
The several agents are endeavoring to secure another audience with the Secretary to-day, so that the delegations may have a last opportunity to express themselves on the Black Hills subject.
As soon as it was understood that the delegations woing homeward, word was sent to the Interior Bepartment, and Commissioner Smith repaired to the Tremont House and held an interesting audience with the chieftains. The following is a rerbetin report of the interview:

Commissioner. I have learned from Dr. Daniels this morning that you are not prepared to accept the advice that the President gave you yesterday, but desire still to carry out your wish to go home before you take any action at alk. The Secretary desires me to say that he is very rorry that you are not willing to accept the advice of the best friend you ever had, and he hopes that you will not have occasion hereafter to sopes that you will not have occasion herea!

ANOTHER PROFESITION.

That is, that you take this agreement, which has been drawn up with you, and talk assiong yourselves there—one copy at the Spotted Tail and one at the Red Choud agency; and that you sign it there not seen as you can. If you sign it there you will also signify what presents you desire to have bought with the money, and it is supposed that if you go home as soon as you can, and get your council together immediately, and have short talk, and come to a decision, and your agent comes over to Laramic and telegraphs me, that the presents can be bought before the lith of June. As your friend, I am bound to tell you that you ran some risk about it, but that risk you take yourselves in not signing that paper.

In the first place, you ought not to be afraid to sign anything that your threat. Father asks you to sign. He can see what is coming to you, from your selves, from the necessities you are getting to be in from the passing away of game. You can see that to a certain extent, but he can also see what is going to come to you, from the pressure of white men all around you, a great deal better than you can. He sees that it is not possible for him to hold all that country of the North Platte in Nebraska, which none of you use, nother you nor the white man, as neutral country between the tog othere are the men who send Congressmen to Washington to make laws. He knows

which you were told yesterday was of very little use to you.

The buffalo that you can now get down on the Republican fork are not worth going down after. When a man goes out to get something to eat, and cannot find enough to last him back on his return, then he had better not go any more. The other privilege which you are asked to surrender is only the privilege of keeping a country belonging to nobody. It does not belong to you for eccupation at all. You are asked to surrender your part of that agreement not to have the country to which you have no title whatever, except this agreement that nobody shall have it, that you need. That is the part north of the Niobrara river and between the Niobrara and that line of stakes which you have seen running through your village, and which troubled you so much; and that is exactly what this agreement gives to you. You give this title, which is of no value to you, to the country between the North Platte and the Niobrara river, and in return for it you get the right to occupy and line in this country not be of the Niobrara river, and in return for it you get the right to occupy and live in this country north of the Niobrara river, and in return for it you get the right to occupy and live in this country north of the Niobrara river, and in return for it you get the right to occupy and live in this country ments of the Niobrara river. and in return for it you get the right to occupy and live in this country north of the Niebrara and south of the Nebrasa line—the very country that you are living in now and that you desire so much. e so much. I know how you feel about it, that that Nebraska

sire so much.

I know how you feel about it, that that Nebraska line was a mistake; that you did not understand it so; whether it was a mistake or not cannot be helped now. I mean neither the President nor the Secretary has the power to help it. It is a law of Congress that they cannot change. But this agreement gives it back to you for your use and occupation. You certainly will make a great mistake, the great mistake of your life, if you do not avail yourselves of the opportunity to get yourselves such a home as you need. I wish that you could see that it is too important to have any risk about it, and that you are doing what is proper by signing this agreement that is before you, but this I will not urge. You are grown men, and you ought to know by this time what a responsibility is on you. I came down here to say take to you, in order to save another council at the Department of the Interior. You can act on this among yourselves, and when you get ready for an answer, we will hear you there.

Spotted Tail. I wish to say a few words to you. In the things you have said to me, your opinion is not at all different from mine, and my mind does not run contrary to anything you have said. You have made me very happy by one thing you have said, you have said, you have said that the Nebraska line, which is running through my village, is to be removed. That is my country, and if it is removed. I say this because if I sign a paper here by myself, people about me may dispute over it, and there may be bloodshed over this little matter; and if I take it home and sign it before all the people, the people will be glad. I wish you to

APPOINT THREE MEN

and I will appoint three men to go out at once. I want this business to be attended to immediately; and if they can get there as soon as we do, so much the better.

Red Cloud. This is my opinion and I wish to tell it to you. In regard to this money for giving up the right to bunt, I have not said anything against it. You see these young men about me here. They are good young men, but at home there are a great many more of the same kind that surround me there. The reason I wish to postpone the decision as to what to take till I get home, is that I think my young men may wish to purchase some things that will not be consumed in a few years, and may want to tell me what things, when I get home. We have told you that we want three commissioners to go home with us. I will appoint two now. Told Remdail and Mr. Collins. The third I will determine during the day, and will tell you before night. Whatever commissioners are to go back, I would like to have them in a hurry to go there.

Commissioner. I shall be able to keep your money just twenty-seven days more. If the presents are not hought within that time than I will have no control over your money. So you can see how little time you have to go on this long journey and get your people together and get word back to me, and have the purchases made. And it seems to me that It will not do for you to have this other matter about the commissioners mixed up with this. The question as to who shall be the commissioners is decided, of course, by the President, and you appeint your own commissioners is decided, of course, by the President, and you appeint your own commissioners him, and that he may consider your own men who will represent if for your side to represent him, and that he may consider your own men who will represent the lind in the side and will have hie own men. But it is not impossible for you to name one man that you would like to have him appoint to represent him, and that he may consider your own men may you beamus, otherwise, he would represent you and not the and I will appoint three men to go out at once, red Cloud. When I came nere octors and nan-councils the people whe came with me also coun-ciled with the Government. When we got hame that did not please the people there, so we have decided to have Spotted Tall and myself talk. We council all day and they say to us what they want to, and then we report it to you.

Additional Privates Appointed-Liquor Li-

censes Approved.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, among other business transacted the following: B. F. Harper and James Reynolds were appointed additions privates, the former to do duty on Bridge street. orner of Eighth and F streets northwest. H. D Reminger was appointed an additional private to do duty at Le Broit park. The applications of Henry Will and R. Girton for liquor licenses were approved, and those of Matthew De Atley. J. S. Rabis, Jeremiah Quinn and Thos. Costello were disapproved.

ABOUT THE FAMILESTERE.

A SOCIAL PALACE AT GUISE, FRANCE.

OBSERVATIONS BY MISS KATE STANTON.

NTRODUCTORY LETTER OF A SERIES

Proposed Establishment at Washington.

A Co-operative Millenium for Govern ment Employees and the Humbler Wealthy not to be Debarred-An Enterprise Worthy of Serious Examination and Possible

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: I cerdially thank you, for your con sent to give me, though your columns, a hearing regarding the matter which lies nearest my heart, since it touches more deeply than all others the best interests of humanity; and I will

endeavor to address myself to it pertinently and

as concisely as so important a topic will allow. But you will suffer me, I hope, in this my open ing letter, to approach my great subject, THE "PAMILESTERE," through sundry preliminary comments. Of all the communities of the land, that of Washington, with its high intelligence and large opportunities, is the one which should take the lead in political and social development; and from all I can learn of it your city is, doubtless, the centre of the treest democracy and the rarest social culture which the empty-headed and empty-hearted genius of civilization has permitted to the people of the United States, who, for a full century, have professed unalloyed devotion to the principles of the fathers, proclaimed in the Beelaration of Independence. But I frequently hear of dissensions in your midst, and which would shake my faith in humanity if the latter had ever been allowed uninoumbered development; if "liberty," "democracy," "justice" and "right" had ever been much more than empty words to the vast majority of my fellow-citizens. I hear of hundreds of day inborers in Washington forced to band together to secure the pairty wage of \$1.50 a day, and at last compelled to accopt \$1 or \$1.20 as a "compromise," or starve with their families; while their more wily neighbors, many of whom never did an honest day's work in their lives, repoice in luxury, or mitted to the people of the United States, who

PATSEN AT THE PUBLIC CRIB. alphabet of semi-livers—of a general fraction of their little incomes.

In short, I hear so much of Wathing a the after all. I am disposed to think that no all civilization thrives there, in the main, than in many other portions of the land, and I am in clined to fear that Democracy and Republicanism, as practiced in Washington, fall as far short of the realities which the men of a hundred year ago previsioned as they do in Bosson, Mass. with the "sacred memories," or in Charleston, S. C. ago previsioned as they do in Boston, Mass. with her "sacred memories," or in Charleston, S. U., where the wages-slaves of the one city and the list shattel-slaves of the other bear the scars of a social system which in all its phases mocks the genius of Christianity, and brands civilization as a godless hand-maislen, or sister of barbarism. But I do bot compilain of these things. Words of commiseration and tears of pity may be the proper poetry, or mountful meter by which humanity struggles on at slow pace.

ALONG THE PATH OF PROGRESS,
out of the night of civilization into the broad day
of coming enlightenment. But I am painfully
aware that they effect but little of good, save as
they temper the heart of man to benevolence;
and that deeds, practical work, practical schemes
of progress only are worthy of serious consideration. I hold that all attempts at "purifying" our
politics, for example, are idle so far as permanent
results are concerned, and must be so long as the
main principles of our Government and our civic
codes and statutes are false—so long as the
riduculous basilar principle of Democracy, "the
right of the majority to rule." is unpusilitedly ALONG THE PATH OF PROGRESS. codes and statutes are false—so long as the ridiculous basilar principle of Democracy, "the right of the majority to rule," is unqualifiedly accepted, and isbor practically has no rights which capital is bound to respect, it matters not, perhaps, which political party is in power, corruption and "spoids" are among the cardinal principles of each, and as things now are, the quadrennial presidential election is the morest "toying with fools"—the masses.

What interest, then, can those of my readers, who may be dependent upon daily labor or small salaries for a living, have in continuing to be ballet-box tools for demagogues?

LET THEM ASPIRE TO SOMETHING NORLESS.

The very effort will make new men of them. I trust, men who will close their eyes upon the fellies of past partisanship, and enter upon the field of a just and sensible social life. But I had no thought when I took my pen of touching the wretched subject of partisan polities.

It must be evident to every reflecting person that there is a possible injustice in either our political or social laws when they whose labor creates all the goods of life enjoy but a fraction of them, and they who produce not a dollar of wealth revel in their millions. It must cause the philanthropic observer outside of Massachusetts, for instance, to pause and inquire "What are we coming to "when he learns that in that vaunted State eighty per cent, of her whole wealth is LET THEM ASPIRE TO SOMETHING NORLER. coming to "" when he learns that in that waunted State eighty per cent, of her whole wealth is owned by twenty per cent, of her population, who are not creators of wealth, while eighty per cent, of her people, who are producers, are in such a dependent condition that the twenty per cent, of her wealth, which they are said to "own," is mainly at the mercy of or controlled by her nabobe. But such is the said fact which her Labor Bureau's investigations have brought to light, and the wages-slaves of Massachusetts are bound hand and toot. Their education, superior to that of the old chattel slaves of the South, only serves to make them more sensitive to their degradation.

RUT HOW CAN THE BASEARI, that the former Southern stares must have now learned how empty is "freedom" without remunerative employment—the freedom to starve, or sell themselves if they can for daily food, or steal as an alternative! Oh! Freedom thou mysterious god-

INDUSTRIAL OR SOCIAL PALACE at Guise, France, to the possible realization by the whole human race of all the comforts and lux-uries which they need, to say the least, and, as I think, eventually, all that the soul can compre-hend of joy here upon this planet. It is of the "Familistere," as an exemplar, and of the easy possibility of establishing its counter-part in Washington first, and finally multiplying it all over the country, and of the methods by it all over the country, and of the methods which thus is to be done, (as studied by me in which this is to be done, (as studied by me in last summer's residence at the Familistere, so that I may speak largely of what I know from actual observation;) also, of the vast advantages, physical, intellectual, social, moral, (er. in other words, pecuniary, which comprehensis all the rest, when rightly understood,) to the active, working residents of Washington, particularly the clerks of the various departments, who only half live now, and whose condition is, on the whole, not to be envised by the moderately "independent" farmer—of these things is it that I wish to talk in succeeding letters.

And I would intimate now that in discussing matters I shall keep in view the fact that even And I would intimate now that in discussing matters I shall keep in view the fact that even our wealthiest citizens, in the present isolated household system, only only a tithe of what the "eminently social animal," man, is competent to enjoy in a proper social system. So it is not only the harassed laboring classes and the struggling middle classes, but the wealthiest as well, who not only need, but ought TO HAVE, A BETTER SOCIAL WORLD,

To have, a herter social would, it is doubtless frue that our very wealthlest men, such as they are, suffer more versitions and enjoy less than—indeed, are not completent to enjoy so much as our more intelligent classes who have a hare competence, while the latter are yet dwarfed, half-developed, deformed in many ways at best. So, in fact, every class of society, from the wages slave to the Ophir-owning. Senator whose untuitored subition buys him position, in the vain hope to satisfy the ill-defined wants of his soul, needs the light of the "Familistiere," and the noble institutions which shall follow it.

My creed is not a narrow one, and its charitles are not limited, as you see, sr. One Familistiere in Nazareth, in the days of the Master and the Disciples, would, I verily believe, have led, within a century or two at most from that time, to the realization by all the inhabitants of the temperate romes of all the iofty ideals of Obristianity, and which are now trampled under foot by its enemy, civilisation. One Familistere planted at Washington

wothe no Norm coop
for the whole country in ten years than five centuries like this miserable one, to whose completion we are fast drawing, and which will be looked
back upon; I trust, by the sons and daughters of
America, who shall witness the end of the next
one, with the disgust with which we read of the
brutality and "examibalism" of our British ancestors before the days of St. Austin.

Let me add, sir, do not set me down as "visionary," over-enthusiastic," or "finantic" till you
have seen my "ligures" and "sheermen." I will
"map out" nothing but practical realities already

verified, and deal only with stubborn facts, and I am meanwhile, sir,
Very respectfully yours,
EATE STANYON.

MR. HESTER'S LETTER-

His Advice to Southern Republicans in Ala-

bama. Washington, D. C., April P., 1875. omes A. Abrahams, esq., Lieingston, Alabama: Dran Judge: Beiere I left your county in Janusry last you requested me to give you informa-tion from time to time as to what would be the probable action of the Government in reference to the protection of Southern Republicans from the outrages of Ku-Klux and similar organiza-

tions. My letters heretofore led you to hope that

efficient measures would be taken to secure THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW against offenders. These letters were written during the session of Congress, but since that body has adjourned, without having done any-thing to effect the object desired, a general and thy seems to pervade all the Departments of the Government. You need not expect any protection from the Government against the Ku-Klux persecutions down there, for it has not the ability to give it through the courts nor the authority outside of them. Evidence, which the Ku-Klux outside of them. Evidence, which the Ka-Klux are expert in furnishing, with the aid of almost the entire legal fraternity of the South, who are ever ready to make common cause against Republicans and friends of the Government, remoters justice in the Federal courts as powerless as in the State courts. In any section, where perjary is a pastinic, and crucity, persecution and crime are delightful anusements, and receive the sanction of the Church and the approval of society, justice must necessarily become a mockery. A large number of Republicans of the last Congress, stained with the results of their former corruption and frauds in Uredit Mobiler and the like, along with a few cowards, who were intimidated by the last fall elections, together with others who wanted to applicate for their former acts of loyality at the Government, were in the main responsible for the failure of the legislation necessary to enable the President to give that protection to the poor, persecuted Ecpublicans and loyalists at the South, which they so much need. No fair-minded man can doubt that nearly every Southorn State would be Republican if every vater could express his honest convictions, free from the foar of persecution. And it is equally certain that scarce a State in the South will be permitted to remain Republican. Yet I do not believe that the next national election will be a Democratic victory, for I cannot think that the Ku Klux of the South has prudence enough to keep its are expert in furnishing, with the aid of almost

dence enough to keep its

ULTIMATE VENOMOUS DESIGNS
hidden from the Northern mind, notwishstanding the two adders from the mud-banks of Georgia and Mississippi went up among the Nutmeggers of New Hampshire in sheep's clothing. For Mississippi is to have an election next fall, and it has been decreed by the Grand Cyclops that that State is to be redeemed from the curse of carpet-bug, scalawag, radical role, and in doing this the sleeping Ku-Kiux serpent will crawl out full-length a few days before the poils are opened and run all the negroes into the swamps, and swell up so that it will be plainly visible over in New England and the Northwest, and perhaps wake up the slumbering ilon of American liberty over all the loyal States, who will snatch once more, as in 180, the sceptre from the traitor's hand, whither it now seems to be drifting.

But what needs the poor Southern Republican care what party is in power: They have had their friends in power ever since the close of the war, and notwithshanding this have had to undergo all the suffering and torture that the devil, through the mind of a wicked foe, could invent against them. During all this time they have been the only true and loyal friends of the Government to give them the protection of the Government to give them the protection of the law and punish their persecutors and murderers, is now beginning to be understood as value.

The few feeble efforts made toward bringing these political assassina to justice just on the eve of an election, and anddenly discontinued immediately thereafter, is beginning to be understood as talse.

The law feeble efforts made toward bringing these political parties, at the expense of the lives of many Southern Republicans, and to the offunction have been twisted into political capital by demagagues of both political parties, at the expense of the lives of many Southern Republicans, and to the offunction fencet agents. There practices are beginning to provide them of the force and the first of the send that the defining allo re ULTIMATE VENOMOUS DESIGNS.

bombard its way into a Pagan city for wrongs one to an American citizen in China stand: say, what need the poor Republican at the South I say, what need the poor Republican at the South care? If the Democrats come into power, your only protection will be in your own hands. It is but little better now.

There is a very strong element in the South that favors the idea of the Government assuming the carpet-bag debts of the Southern States indicated upon them, as they say, by the reconstruction enforced by this tyrannicsi Government. This question will aginate the next Congress, and receive a considerable degree of attention from the high-flavored lobbysiss. The bonds for these outstanding debts are held by Wall street, and worth from three to thirty cents on the doilar. It is rumored that the

CONTRACT FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL has already been let by the Wail streeters, and that ex-Walker, Gubernatorial banker, Democratic carpet-bag member of Congress from Virginia, is to be its champion in the House, he under whose rule the Virginia State debt swelled far up in the millions beyond what it had ever been before. It is also rumored that one Augustus Summerfield, of Huncomb, the independent, bolting ku-Klux thief, who stole his sout from Gov. Vance by his law political trickery and desertion of his own party friends, under whose navice and counsel and lobby generalship North Carolina was made the victim of a bond steal that only equaled in enormity that of Tammany T weed, is to be the champion in the Senate.

Two better rascals for the championship of such an infamous reheme could not be selected sings the death of Caption Kidd. It is also rumored that the contractor of this job is to get \$450,000 it the bill passes, and that Wall street is to back that up by \$7,000,000 more, to be used in greasing the wheels of the legislative mill. This job will doubliess go through the House without trouble, and the rub in the Senate will not be hard with Merrimen inside working for poor, bleeding North Carolina and a saven million pressure to me with CONTRACT FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL Merrimon inside working for poor, bleeding North Carolina and a soven million pressure from with

THERE IS A SCHEME PREWING,
however, that but few know the depth of, which
will celipse even the big job just referred to.
When the White League get control of the National Government, when Union menof the North
are estracised here as they are with you, and the
Ku-Khux demon aprends its dark wings and
breathes its flery breath, and clutches its deadly
claws over the dome of the National Capitol;
when one-armed Union soldiers and their windows
and orphans have to give place in the public
effices of the Government to those who fought to
destroy it; when the vanits of the Treasury are
opened wide to pay for four millions of slaves;
when eighty Confederate warriers in the next
Congress crack the whip of the old slave power
over the heads of Union men, and make then
quali before its heree sting; and when the Government is so changed as to give them perpetual
lease of power and Ozearism, which they have
been ever ready to charge on General Grant, is
established under Democratic rule, the Ku-Klux
millennium will traily be at hand. When these
things shall all have come to pass, perhaps Northorn Kenublicans will begin to be convinced o things shall all have come to pass, perhaps North-ern Republicans will begin to be convinced o what we have known for years. In conclusion, my advice to you is this:

FILL UP STICKS AND LEAVE,
for you live in a section of the country where KuKinxism is to rule supreme. Your lands are daily
depreciating in value; your laboring population
is leaving you and none coming to take their
places. The end of this is piain. Wind up, close
out, get away, for it will continue to grow werse
and worse, and you will finally have to leave after
all when nothing can perhaps be realized. Should
the devernment move the troops which are now
there you would have no protection whatever. A
Ku-Kiux could then drop a few dozen of his blue
whistlers' into you with impusity, as you know
heave there make the best terms you can with
them to secure yourself against their hostility.
This I think you can do by agreeing to take no
part in politics in future, and by submitting to
such insults, on account of your former Republicanism, as they may seem disposed, in the magnanimity of their hearts, to excase you with. In
my next I will give you my views of the origin,
goowth, and object of the Third Term agitation.

Truly your friend, PULL UP STICKS AND LEAVE.

The Madrigal boys, as we have before mentioned, will give their last concert at the Ascembly church, corner of I and Fifth streets north-west. They came on from New York expressly to sing at the concert of the Philharmonic Seciety of Baltimore on Monday last. Mr. Fairlamb there engaged them for his concert in this city on there engaged them for his concert in this city on Tuesday night, and owing to their great success they were re-engaged for Thursday evening. As this latter entertainment, to which we have already alluded, they created a special furore by their interpretation of that very difficult concerted piece, Chinsi frena, in Donietti's Lucia di Lammermoor. Mr. Fairiamb at once secured their services for another concert, to take place this evening at the Assembly church.

This building, it is true, is a little out of the way for some of our citizens, but it has a rare advantage in the possession of a large, well-toned organ, which, in these concerts, has been used with excellent affact. With this aid the "Miserers," from "Trovators," and the "Pilgrim's Chorus," from "Lombardi," receive a truly moble interpretation.

Chorus," from "Lombardi," receive a truly noble interpretation.

It must not be supposed that the Madrigal boys are the only attractions of the concert of to-night. Mr. Fairlamb's admirable octatic of singers will take part, and the variety of solos and concerted pieces cannot fail to please. Mrs. Fairlamb will sing the part of Leonora in the tower sease from "Tovatore," with Mr. Marsell as Maurice. The Madrigal boys, besides the pieces set down for them on the programme, will, if desired by the audience, sing a few of these peculiar melodies known as "Jublice Songs."

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses were granted

The following marriage hoeness and presentary:
Dennis King and Abby Gardner; Franklin Waddy and Litzle Coleman; Lorenzo Harris and Mary Barker; Taylor Sorrell and Eliza Jane Alexander; C. H. Eckstein and Mary W. Fernour; Abner Burgess and Elizabeth M. Evans; Henry Stewart and Sallis Coleman; M. D. Conner and Isabella Murray; Washington Towell and Anne Blackwell; Frederick C. Alexander and Ida L. Hughes; John Farrell and Margaret Kennedy; Wm. Hughes and Orrie B. Murphy; Heary C. Loveless and Alice V. Suit,